

# THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. III.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, March 14, 1865.

[No. 58.

The Daily Union Vedette,  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT  
CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.,  
—BY—  
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,  
—OF THE—  
California and Nevada Volunteers

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Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue,  
First Division, District of Utah.

Residence: Two doors east of the Theatre, opposite City Hall, Salt Lake City. d20th

C. B. WAITE & CO.,  
DEALERS IN MINING STOCKS, &c.,  
IDAHO CITY, IDAHO TER.  
feb. 14-15

JAS. W. STEVENS,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Office on 1st East Temple street, opposite Seventy's Hall. jat11-12

GILBERT & SONS.  
Dealers in  
Groceries, Hardware, Clothing etc.  
Main St., next to Salt Lake House.

T. D. BROWN & SON,  
Provision Store,  
EXPRESS & EXCHANGE OFFICE.  
East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

AUSTIN M. CLARK | JOHN W. KERR | M. E. CLARK.  
CLARK & CO.,  
BANKERS,  
East Temple St., (Salt Lake House,) G. S. L. City.  
Exchange Sold on all parts of the United States and Europe. d26th

N. S. RANSHOFF & CO.  
Dealers in  
Dry Goods & Ready Made Clothing.  
Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Take Notice!  
ROSENBAUM & CO., sell only good fresh  
beef, at reasonable rates.—when we con-  
clude to sell half starved Steers—will be able  
to reduce prices—but we will not offer THAT  
kind to OUR customers just yet, at any price.  
jan10th

FOR SALE!  
GUNNY SACKS, EMPTY BARRELS, AND  
PACKING BOXES, of all sizes, for sale at  
the Subsistence Warehouse, Great Salt Lake  
City.

HADLEY & MINER,  
Auction and Commission Merchants  
Main Street, No. 6, below 2d South Temple street.

All kinds of Merchandise and Stock taken and  
Sold on Commission.  
Stock Sales at 10 A. M. Regular Sales every  
evening at 6½ o'clock. mar15p.

JAMES LINFORTH,  
Commission Merchant,  
208 BATTERY STREET,  
San Francisco, Cal.

AGENCY for the purchase and shipment of all  
descriptions of MTRCHANDISE and MACHINERY  
on Commission for Utah, Idaho and Montana.

Orders respectfully solicited. Jan 2-1f

T. B. HELLER B. F. SNYDER.  
HELLER & SNYDER,  
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Second South Temple Street, two doors  
from East Temple Street, (west.)

WILL sell at public and private sale, at Ten  
o'clock every morning, Horses, Wagons,  
M-rchandise, etc. Warehouse for Storage.

Wanted: Produce of all kinds. d19th

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this  
Mine. We shorthe t notice.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the  
Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON.

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th 1864. jab3tf

M. BERGER. I. MORRIS.  
PROVISION MARKET!

The undersigned having procured a stall in the

NEW CITY MARKET,

Will keep constantly on hand a good stock of

CHOICE FRUITS, GROCERIES,  
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY AND  
PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS,

Which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

fe17tf MORRIS & BERGER.

S. J. LEES. ED. B. SHOEBRIDGE.

LEES & SHOEBRIDGE,  
GENERAL DEALERS

—IN—  
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR,  
GRAIN, &c.

East Temple Street..... Salt Lake City.

N. B. Particular attention paid to outfitting  
Miners, Traders, etc. jan14-1f

WALKER BRO'S.

MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY,

AND

At the old stand of STAINES & NEEDHAM,

and of FAIRFIELD, at Fort Crittenden,

IMPROTERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

jan9-1f

GREENBACK SALOON,

Cor Main and 2d South Temple St.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY

supplied the above saloon with the best

BRANDS of

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Is the oly place where you can get the real

SAN FRANCISCO COCKTAILS,

NEW YORK PUNCHES, and

PHILADELPHIA TOM AND JERRYS

ja16f J. M. YOUNG, Prop'r.

COIN.

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with the Metropolitan Bank, New

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Denver.

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New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jan17f

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

will practice in all the Courts of Utah.

Debts collected, Deeds, Leases, Powers of At-

torney, etc., legally drawn up, and Acknowl-

edgements. Deposits, etc., taken according

to Law, for any of the States or Territories.

OFFICE at residence on Market street, one

block west of the Post-Office, G. S. L. City.

jan26-1f

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

WE HAVE for sale, or will exchange for Oats,  
Wheat, Flour, Barley, Hay, Wood, Wagons,  
Horses or Mules.

A NEW HOUSE.

Of six rooms, with Kitchen, Shed behind, situated  
on East side of Emigrant Square 8th Ward,

the lot being nearly an acre in extent, with

40 Bearing Fruit Trees.

Apple, Peach and Apricot. Title perfect.

HELLER & SNYDER.

Auction & Commission Merchants and

Real Estate Agents.

dec29-2m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,  
NEW-YORK.

S. LELAND & CO.

Occidental Hotel,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lewis Leland & Co.

UNION HALL,  
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

dec29-2m

## NEW STORE! NEW STORE!!

### ELLIS & BROTHERS

Have just received a full and complete assort-  
ment of

General Merchandise,

consisting in part of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS IN VARIETY,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,

Embroideries of all descriptions,

Cassimere and Berage Shawls,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

Yankee Notions, etc., etc.

Also, a full assortment of Gentlemen's

Ready Made Clothing,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Hats and Caps of all prices and qualities,

Boots and shoes of the best manufacture,

California blankets of varied shades,

Straw mattings, Window shades, etc.

And a full and complete assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

Rope of all sizes, Glass and Queens

ware, Stationery and Blank

Books, Dye Stuffs, etc.

Groceries, Paints, Oils, Cigars and

Tobacco, WINES and LIQUORS, COAL

Oil and looking glasses.

All of which we offer for sale, wholesale and

retail, at prices cheaper than the cheapest, tak-

ing as our motto

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

One of our firm residing in the market city,

our facilities are such that we shall constantly

be in receipt of new goods, which we will en-

deavor always to purchase with an eye open to

the requirements and to the advantage of this

community.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and

They, too, mingled their streams of free and loyal blood with the rivers that have flown for the Republic. I come, my friends, to the commencement of the present war, which is theme enough for any one effort and for any one mind, however grand it may be. The war of the Revolution left us with an institution that was forced upon us—slavery—for the South had made noble efforts to get rid of it before the Revolution. But the trouble was, the parent government had the power of revising the colonial legislation of the South. British shippers and British capitalists wanted the money to be derived from transporting Africans to this country. The States of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia prepared acts which were rescinded by the parent government. Prior to the year 1769, Mr. Jefferson had drawn three acts for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, which were vetoed by the British government. The sole cause of the sad spectacle we behold to-day of civil war does not rest on either section of our country, nor to the whole does the guilt, if guilt there be, belong; it belongs to the parent country, in whose paternal veins flows the blood of many who are here. That is the cause of the civil war. It is useless to deny it. I will not go into proofs of it. I refer only to Alexander H. Stevens, the ablest and most candid of Southern statesmen, who declared in 1860 that not a single act of the Federal government had ever shown partiality against the South, that not a single act would justify rebellion against it. But war was upon us. Washington foresaw and predicted it. Jefferson wrote the prediction and left it behind him. These great men who helped to rear the young Republic into its gigantic and growing vigor foresaw the evils of the present day.

Ezekiel Cooper, who died a short time ago, almost a century old, no northern abolitionist, but a traveling Methodist clergyman on the Potomac, who had Washington's invitation to make his home in his house as often as he passed it in his travels,—this old man declared he had often seen floods of tears course down the cheeks of the Father of his country as he said, "I shall not live to see slavery abolished; I have no faith in the permanency of the institutions of my country until I see this swept from its soil." Such was the declaration, too, of John Taylor, of Caroline county, Virginia, and William E. Gadsden. I need not refer to any other names, for greater than these cannot be.

The war is upon us. We need not stop to discuss the cause. It is here in its fires and rivers of blood; in all of its dread canopy. From this evil, how shall we extract enduring good? From this war of brother with brother how shall we wring peace and affection and national brotherhood and love. I verily believe it can only be done by a vigorous prosecution of the war until one party shall abandon the contest and yield its arms.

Who ever saw hundreds and thousands of men, heated with battle and bated with blood, pause in the contest until its fires were burned out. We have all been deceived. The South believed the North would pause in the struggle. I knew in '61, when this war began, it was destined to be the mightiest contest that the world has seen. I belong to the quiet city of Philadelphia where there was no wish for war, but a determination to maintain the nation, re-instate the Constitution and vindicate, cost what it would, the integrity of our glorious country. I saw there, among its more than 100,000 soldiers, an invincible determination to vindicate the country and its freedom, whatever might be the hazard. From State to State the same determined feeling spread, and if the two sections had known each other as they now do, this war never would have occurred. Each might say, I have lost a friend in this unfortunate controversy, if before the controversy began I had only known him as I now do, that he possessed some qualities which at its commencement I was ignorant of, but can now rightly prize; the result would have been different. If they had known each other rightly at first, this war never would have commenced. But the North and the South know each other better, now that they are acquainted; and when peace shall come, and I believe under the blessings of Providence, it is near at hand, it will be enduring and uninterrupted.

In this contest, as in a revolution of civilization, the whole domain of learning and light has contributed its heroes—its victims to it. By the stake they have planted in it—by the pledges they have given us, we have become ten times more the nation and ours the question of humanity than we were before the present war commenced; and even now, though we have been with war, terrible as war looks at a distance, there are more men, more women, more children prepared to

leave the European continent in the coming year than in any two years in the earlier period of the Republic. This proves the confidence that is reposed in our government by the people of that continent. European public men have sneeringly said, "Your government has never been tried. Where is your civil war that wrings a nation and tries the strength of its government? Wait 'till you pass successfully through that, and tell us of the strength of your government."

My friends, we have been tried, and sorely tried, but I firmly believe, the result of this terrible contest will be such, under Providence, as all good men will rejoice at. We now, fellow citizens, number our battle fields by scores; we count our victims by myriads. The exalted and the lowly, the high and the humble have fallen together on both sides in this unfortunate war. Manassas Junction and Shiloh; South Mountain and Antietam, Gettysburg and Murfreesboro, the desolated walls of Vicksburg and Savannah, are sacred spots to which the coming generations will come learning lessons of wisdom and admonition. Talk of disunion hereafter! Who could sever Gettysburg and Manassas Junction, Antietam and Murfreesboro, and say to the South, you take this, and to the North, you take this portion of a divided battle-field. Friends, when the shriek and wail of recent grief shall have subsided into the low cadence of subdued sorrow, when the fires of this revolution shall have died away, and the blood of our battle-fields shall have sunk in the earth, hereafter to render historic voices of admonition, the man of the South will take the man of the North, the son of Virginia will take the son of Massachusetts by the hand, and they will come together on those fields, and together gain the lessons of wise admonition which they will furnish 'till the last syllable of recorded time. Talk of disunion, with such pledges of union as these everywhere planted on our soil! By Heavens, these battle-fields are an adamantine bond of union which only the Eternal himself can sever.

I look for enduring peace and union. I believe that all subjects of sectional controversy shall be swept from the soil by this war as one of its inevitable results; and we shall have peace and national love, instead of sectional hate, and brotherhood such as becomes a country grand and glorious such as ours is. I would that I could analyse the history of this war; that I could do justice to the glorious men who have fallen in it. But I must take it as it is, with all its rush of facts and feelings. We must gather from its lessons the great rules of wisdom, which this, the greatest of the world's epochs, is so richly enabled to furnish us.

I cannot, fellow citizens, demonstrate to you the grave significance of the event we have this day met to commemorate, but by this reference to the past, and especially the present history of our glorious country. The significance of the present occasion, the patriotic feelings which it is calculated to evoke, could not be shown except by this brief review of our country. The august statesman who this day once more assumes the power and authority of the highest office known to American polity, is the exponent of that country for which we have suffered and sacrificed so much. With his heart merry in its very kindness; with his intellect transcendently clear, but little instructed in human forms and human lessons; with his patriotism commensurate with his will, and a manhood that no trial can unnerve, he again, by a literal will of the American people, and by the sacred forms of the Constitution, is once more our President, God willing, for four years more. The last four years were years of trial, such as, perhaps, no executive before encountered; the next, be it hoped, after the present war shall have ended, and soon I believe it will, will be years of peace and prosperity and of brotherhood, destined never again to know any interruption.

We have come together, fellow citizens, to render our share of feeling and of moral power to this, the nations jubilee which sweeps over all the States and Territories which this day yield their active submission to the Constitution, for the grandeur of our country, for the mighty peril through which it has passed, and for the bloody sacrifices, objects of sanctity, greater than any sacrifices ever offered, save that by which Heaven itself was bereaved, which ought to enter into the feelings we render on an occasion like this and stimulate our devotion to our country. I might stop here—perhaps in deference to your convenience and my own I ought to stop—but in such strict lessons as we have been compelled to learn during the past four years, may I not pause for a few minutes longer, and try with you to extract from them some

of that wisdom with which they are so

rife! It has been said that no national misfortunes, no individual trial or suffering, ever equalled in their severity the value of the moral lessons which they furnished, were they but rightly read. Be it ours, then, you and me, this day, briefly to review the lessons of the past four years, going a little back of four years, and see what of wisdom for the future we may extract from them.

The first lesson which I would proclaim to you as prominent upon the text of the last four years, is but a repetition of the warning of Washington in his final address on retiring from public life, and that was, "never to enter into foreign alliances and complications, never to trust foreign flattery;" there lies, said Washington, "one of the greatest of our national perils." I have no doubt, fellow citizens, but evidence is now in the archives of our own government at Washington, that for twelve years past the French imperial government has been tampering with rebel agents from this country with direct reference to the severance of the Union. There is reason to believe, too, though the evidence is not so positive and undoubted, that the government of Great Britain has been doing the same thing. And had the North become disunited, had it failed to pour the overwhelming tide of its mighty forces upon the Southern States in rebellion, had it faltered but for a moment, all Mexico would have been seized by the French government, and Texas and Louisiana with it. Such was the original design of Napoleon upon Mexico, upon Texas and Louisiana; but with a million of men in arms after the war, and with military science such as he was told, would have driven every man opposed to them off the soil in three months, he "backed out," to use a very common expression, and placed a scion of Austrian imbecility, Maximilian, there as the scape-goat. In Great Britain—and I am sorry to speak hard of the old parental government—I do not like to condemn her, for in my own veins, pardon the allusion, courses some of her blood—save the lowly, the pride and the bulkwark of the British nation, and I will add its strength, and save the highest personage of the British Empire, that noble woman, the pride of the British nation, its Queen, among the nobles and among the gentry there is a deep seated hostility to the American Republic, and it is founded upon what? Upon fear. Mr. Buller, declared, during an address to his constituents, in 1862, "It is necessary for the peace of the European continent that the American Republic should be divided. Unless it is divided," said the statesman—novelist, "with their inventive genius and their unrivalled resources, the peace of Europe is not safe. She hangs like a dark cloud over the peace of Europe." Within ten days after the

*London Economist*, the *London Times*, and the leading papers through the country, with one or two exceptions, repeated that declaration, and have repeated it ever since. In saying to you, my friends, that Britain did desire or does desire this, I do not mean its Queen, I do not mean its noble common people, but I mean the gentry and nobles desire the dissolution of the American Republic. It is for us, the present generation, and for the coming generations to show that no such nefarious wish shall ever receive its realization.

For twelve years France and British noblemen have been tampering with men who represented themselves as the exponents of Southern sentiments, Southern feelings for the dissolution of this Republic. Certainly since the admission of California without that everlasting bane of contention, slavery, they have been engaged in tampering with European governments. Dudley Mann went to England and France under the pretext, for it is now known to be such, for the establishment of a steamer line between Norfolk and Liverpool; but his purpose was more fraught with evil—he sought the ruin of his own fatherland, the disintegration of the noblest Republic the world has ever seen, the foundation of which his own father helped to lay. I say then, the first lesson which we ought to learn from this great conflict of ours, is never to trust foreign flatters.

Another lesson I would urge us all to learn is, for each section of the Union, the people of each section, to know each other hereafter friendly and well, and never to adopt any rash theory. The error which led the leading men of the South into rebellion, has been many years promulgated by them, was the exaggerated idea they had of themselves, thinking that one of them would conquer ten Northern men; that the Southern armies would grow rich from the store-houses of Philadelphia, the ware-houses of New

York would be pillaged, and the whole

North successfully ravaged. Let us advise each other always to avoid such errors. The experience of the past is an example text from which to learn.

Fellow citizens, I will draw to a close. I will only once more briefly recall the theme with which I began. We have re-inaugurated a President, for the hour is past, the work is done. We congratulate him on his advent to office again. We all wish for him more quiet, more peace, less anxiety and less of peril too, than he had within the past four years. And, perhaps, the best and most religious wish, the most devout prayer that we can put up for our new and renewed President is, that as it has been his hard trial to conduct the nation through the last four years of intestine war, it may be his good fortune, his felicity, under an overruling Providence, to welcome back every acre of soil, and every man and woman and child now in rebellion to all the beatitudes of our glorious Constitution, our sacred Union, our beloved nationality. It has been his trial to conduct this war, may it be his felicity to give us peace hereafter; and may all the States and Territories of the Union, none standing back, none refusing, join as brothers only can join in all such national occasions as this.

Let us never despair of the Union, never despair of the Commonwealth. Be this your resolution, this the public lesson you teach your children never, never despair of the Commonwealth. That is the most glorious sentiment, perhaps, given to us in any language, coming, as it does, from the most glorious of dead nations, Rome itself. When Hannibal, reeking with the slaughter of the third Roman army to the last man at Cannae, with his mighty military genius, which Napoleon declared to be unapproached and inapproachable, shook his dread sword over the Roman ramparts, when the Roman republic had shrunk to the seven hills on the Tiber, there went forth from the Roman Senate this glorious sentiment, *Nil desperandum de republica*. No language, not even our glorious English, can render that as it should be. It expresses a feeling you know when your heart swells with a love commensurate with your patriotism. When your determination expands commensurate with the mighty forces of your glorious country, then you can feel what means *Nil desperandum de republica*. You learn that as one of the first and last lessons which we cannot learn too often, "Never despair of our country."

**The Daily Union Vedette.**

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1865

#### "An Address to the People."

We have been handed the first of a series of articles from the able pen of a citizen of Utah, to appear under the above title, and the publication of which will be begun in a few days. The article before us is entitled "Disloyalty" and handles this subject, as relating to affairs in Utah, up to a recent date, with marked ability and an evident knowledge of the matter, that will be observed at a glance. It is sufficient to say that the author has had personal cognizance of many of the facts related, as we are assured, and makes no statement of the truth of which he has not had abundant evidence.

Coming from one of the people it must be regarded as possessing more than ordinary importance. It proposes to treat fully of historical facts connected with Mormonism in Utah, and, considering its source, its authenticity can scarcely be a matter of doubt and, therefore, it will be read with no small interest everywhere.

It will be seen that the author is not impressed with that confidence in the sincerity of recent loyal demonstrations in Salt Lake City, which it were desirable should be felt by all without the wish being overshadowed by any lingering doubt. However, we cannot, and certainly do not desire to, dive beneath the surface of appearances in order to detect the undercurrents of present public opinion among Mormons. Whether the leaders have discovered the necessity of hereafter pursuing a policy more in consonance with active patriotism than has been their wont and, whether the evidently approaching downfall of the rebellion has helped them to dis-

er this necessity, or whether the demonstration arises from a genuine love of country, whose fountains are deeper far than those wherein purposes of merely personal ambition have their source, it is not for us to inquire. It is sufficient that the demonstration is made, whatever the motive. We have the declaration of the orator selected for the occasion to speak, as we suppose, the sentiments of the community, and those sentiments were all that could have been desired or expected.

The past is legitimate matter of history and, if its record serve no other purpose, it may help those, who have once erred, to avoid being led into dangerous paths in the future. Moreover there is much that yet remains to be done before the path of loyalty can be considered, in any just sense, clear of obstacles to the well-being of the Territory, and we cannot consent to allow the past to be forgotten until every doubt and possible subterfuge shall be removed. Then, and not till then, shall we be able to perceive our duty in keeping silent the evidences of the past.

#### BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIA TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

New York, March 11th.

The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the 2nd. says: Seven Union prisoners reached here yesterday; one who escaped from the cars while being conveyed from Florence, S. C. to Salisbury, N. C. The rebels commenced removing the entire body of prisoners as Sherman advanced towards that place, and two or three hundred escaped. The rebel guard were mostly boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age, and were ill able to bear the hardships of service and to meet the skill of veterans. Those who came in report that they were first taken to Wilmington, and while being removed thence to Salisbury, effected their escape on the 22d of February. They were aided in reaching the lines by Union men and negroes.

The rebels are conscripting all the boys they can find, and the negroes are coming in droves; being terrified by the prospect of the rebels taking them into their army. They say, if they must fight, they would rather fight for the North.

New York, March 6th.

A citizen arrived here to-day direct from Goldsboro, having come through all the way by the main road. He reports that he didn't see a rebel soldier on the route. The people in the interior are almost unanimously of the opinion that the confederacy is gone up.

Negroes are being gathered up at certain points, and there was a great panic among that class. The whites are despondent, but for different reasons. It will be relief to them when Sherman takes them out of the hands and bonds of the Confederacy. The Union army is not so hateful to the North Carolina militia as the rebel papers say.

New York, March 11th.

The Meridian, Miss. Clarion denies the report that Mobile is being evacuated. It says: If the preparations being made for Granger & Co., could be seen, these stories of evacuation would not be credited.

The Times' Washington special says: The Government soon expect to hear from Sherman via Wilmington.

The last heard from Johnston was, that he was floundering in the swamps in the Godkin river.

Beauregard was fortifying the Raleigh and Goldsboro cut, and is already terrified at the approach of our co-operating columns advancing from Newbern.

The Herald's special says: It is expected by the Secretary of the Treasury that from the proceeds of the large amount of southern produce captured, funds will be soon accumulated that will enable the Government to resume specific payments sooner than expected.

The World's Washington special says: A gentleman who left Newbern on the 7th, brings authentic intelligence that the rebels have abandoned all the country between that place and Goldsboro, and that Kingston was evacuated. Refugees and deserters say they have heard of no such engagement between Sherman and the rebels. The entire eastern part of North Carolina is in a state of alarm. Before his leaving Wilmington, it was reported that the rebels had fallen back from their position, fifteen miles northeast of the city, and there was no doubt but that Sherman was in North Carolina.

Lockport, N. Y., March 11th.  
The Flax Cotton Co's mill and machinery, in this place, was burned last night; loss, \$75,000.

Quebec, March 11th.  
The Parliament, this forenoon, adopted the confederation scheme. 91 years, and 33 days.

Washington, March 11th.  
The Richmond Examiner of the 9th says: It is reported that Suffolk is again occupied by the enemy, with a force of 15,000 men, and a regiment of negroes. It is rumored that a raid is intended by them in the direction of the Weldon road.

Both Houses of Congress agreed, yesterday, to adjourn to next Saturday, the business of the session being pretty well closed up; the only important bill now pending is that of putting negroes in the army, which passed the Senate by one majority. The bill was slightly amended in the Senate, and of necessity goes back to the House for concurrence, the amendment not being material, it is supposed that the bill will pass the House without difficulty, and probably to-day.

New York, March 11th.  
The Washington Republican of yesterday contains the following: General Thomas telegraphs to the government that one of his scouts came in with the information that the rebel Generals Lee and Cheatham has been sent from Alabama against Sherman, but Lee was subsequently recalled to defend Selma. Cheatham proceeds, intending to form a junction with Hardee from Charleston, but the scouts report that the rebels have information that before the junction was formed Sherman hurled a few of his veteran brigades back upon Cheatham's column, completely crushing him. Hardee was not up to time. The report does not say that he gave battle at all, but that Johnston was supposed to have attacked Sherman in front, and got awfully whipped, and the Republican says there is every reason to believe the above to be true.

### Local Matters.

The Nevada Legislature has passed a bill over the Governor's veto, increasing the pay of officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States from that young but loyal State. We are informed that the allowances to the several grades are as follows:

For enlisted men, \$5; Lieutenants, \$25; Captains, \$30; Majors, \$40; Lt. Colonels, \$45 per month, in gold, the latter grade being the highest occupied by any officer in the service from that State as yet. There is also a premium of \$10 allowed to officers for each man recruited by them and mustered into service. We sympathize sincerely with our friends from Nevada, on account of this infliction, which we hope they will bear with becoming fortitude, and only wish that California would go and do likewise.

WEATHER.—It's but little use to prophecy about the weather these days, as all our prognostications have deceived us. For two or three days we have had a softness under foot, particularly disagreeable, the weather has been trying its best to rid us of the snow, the streams of melted snow have been coursing through our camp and the traveling has been at the best 'orrible. Sunday night it snowed tremendously; yesterday morning it "blewed and snowed" until ten o'clock. Then everything changed again, and splash, splash, went we through the snow, water and mud. Fog and a half drizzle overhead and a peculiar softness under foot is and has been the order.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—Now that the Paymaster has once more visited our Camp and has so speedily distributed the G. B's among us, let us one and all give our mite in aid of the noble heroes now fighting the final campaign of this terrible war.

Let us, as patriots, show that although our service is in a measure inactive, yet we are not unmindful of the sufferings of our brave comrades, who have, and are struggling for our beloved country. Delay not, but let each company open a list, and let every man consider it a pleasant duty to perform in subscribing whatever his means will allow.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. Daft, gunsmith, in S. L. City, was instantly killed yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. We have received no further particulars.

AVET, of the Camp Restaurant, will furnish meals at all seasonable hours. He has a private dining room for parties. His tables will be supplied with all the luxuries of the Utah market, and the cuisine department will be superintended by himself. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the camp.

BIRTH.  
At Camp Douglas, on Monday morning, March 13th, 1865, Mrs. Charlotte Cooney, of a son.

### PRICE OF GOLD.

COIN—1.70.  
DUST—Virginia \$30.00; Boise \$26.

### Salt Lake City Prices' Current.

[Corrected Daily by GILBERT & SONS.]

SALT LAKE CITY, March 13, 1865.

Day Goods	Per yard	55	60
Prints	per yard	55	60
Gingham	"	75	90
Checks	"	75	90
Stripes	"	1.00	1.25
Tickings	"	1.25	1.50
Bro. Drills	"	1.00	..
" Sheetings	"	1.25	..
Canabury	"	1.50	..
Rich'd Cotton	per yrd	75	1.25
Denims	"	90	1.25
Flannels	"	1.00	1.50
Spool Cotton	per doz	3.00	..
Groceries	per lb	1.25	..
Coffee	"	1.00	..
Sugar	"	1.00	..
Candles	"	90	..
Gun Powder	"	2.00	..
Tobacco	"	2.00	4.00
Tea	"	5.00	6.00
Bacon, State,	"	80	..
" Valley	"	60	..
Nails	"	45	60
Coal Oil	" gal	12.00	..
Linseed	"	12.00	..
Turpentine	"	15.00	..
Palm Soap	per lb	60	..
Castile	"	1.25	..
Pepper	"	1.50	..
Allspice	"	1.50	..
Whisky	per gall	15.00	..
" brandy	"	20.00	..
Glass 8x10	per box	33.00	..
" 10x12	"	35.00	..
" 10x14	"	37.00	..
" 12x16	"	40.00	..

LEATHER	per lb	1.00	..
Sole	"	1.25	..
Harness	"	1.25	..
Bridle	per doz	125	..
Kip	"	175	..
White Lead	per kg	15.00	..
PROVISIONS	per 100 lbs	14.00	..
Indian Meal	per bush	8.00	..
Wheat	"	5.00	..
Barley	"	4.00	..
Oats	"	3.50	..
Eggs	per doz	60	..
Butter	per lb	1.25	1.40
Cheese	"	50	60
Hay	per ton	40.00	..
Straw	"	25.00	..
Wood	per cord	25.00	..
Coal	per ton	40.00	..
Molasses	per gall	3.50	4.00
Potatoes	per bush	3.00	..
Onions	"	6.00	..
Dried Peaches	per lb	75	..
" Apples	"	75	..
PROVISIONS	per 100 lbs	14.00	..
Beef, fresh	"	15	25
" corned	"	15	16
" dried	"	00	00
Pork, fresh	"	50	00
" pickled	"	50	00
Pigs feet	per lb	80	00
Hams, Valley	"	1.00	00
Mutton	"	15	25
Veal	"	20	25
Sausage, bologna	"	1.00	00
" fresh	"	50	00
Pork head cheese	"	50	00
Liver pudding	"	50	00

### Dr. W. H. Groves.

SURGEON and MECHANICAL DENTIST

Office—Half Block South and half Block East

from Salt Lake House, Great Salt Lake City.

marl3-lm.

from Salt Lake House, Great Salt Lake City.

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marl3-lm.

**A DESIRABLE THING.**  
A WELL MADE BOOT OR SHOE THAT  
combines ease and comfort with that ele-  
gance and gracefulness so sought for and ad-  
mired by persons of good taste and sound ju-  
dgment, can always be obtained at a REASONABLE  
PRICE, by engaging the services of

**MR. DAVID PUDNEY,**  
At the Josephite Missionary House, 12th  
Ward.

**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.**

Ladies and Gentlemen, so desiring, will be  
waited upon at their residences.  
Orders from Camp Douglas respectfully so-  
licited.

**CITY BAKERY.**

THE undersigned beg most respectfully to  
announce to the public that they have open-  
ed, on Main Street, opposite the Salt Lake House  
an

**EXTENSIVE BAKERY,**  
where at all times may be found a full assort-  
ment of

**Pastry and Cakes of all Kinds,**  
to which they invite the attention of all.  
dec20-tf

**J. BRADBURN.**

**ANTONIO IS HIMSELF AGAIN!**

**CALIFORNIA LUNCH HOUSE.**

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to  
announce to the public that he has opened  
on South Temple Street, four doors east of  
Shole's Saloon, a first class

**LUNCH HOUSE,**  
The only place in town where a first class Lunch  
is served in style.

**Meals at all Hours.**

"Laugh and grow fat."

**M. ANTONIO**  
feb24-tf  
Is himself again.

**BEN. HOLLADAY,** { **W. L. HALSEY,**  
New York. } { G. S. L. City.

**HOLLADAY & HALSEY,**  
**BANKERS.**

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great  
Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

**GOLD DUST AND COIN.**  
Dust bought for Coin or Currency.  
Cash paid for Govt Vouchers.  
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency  
sold on

**New York,**  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
Virginia City, Idaho,  
Denver City, Colorado,  
Atchison, Kansas,  
Portland, Oregon and  
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for  
Sale. feb24-tf

**YOUNG AMERICA SALOON.**

THE undersigned having newly purchased and  
fitted up the above Saloon respectfully so-  
licit the patronage of his friends and the pub-  
lic as he is always prepared to supply them  
with the finest brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

**HOT AND COLD DRINKS**  
got up in the

**FINEST STYLE.**

Liquors, 25 cents.  
nov21-tf R. JACKSON.

**SALT LAKE NEWS DEPOT**

AND

**CIRCULATING LIBRARY,**

Main street, between Market and South Temple  
Streets.

Copies of the papers of the place, Eastern  
and Western PAPERS and PERIODICALS con-  
stantly on hand.

NOVELS and light LITERATURE for sale,  
exchange, or hire,

—  
SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR PAPERS!

—  
THE NEW YORK LEDGER,

It is not yet too late to subscribe for the above,  
commencing from the New Year.

Anything in this line, not procurable in the  
place, can be sent for by the

SALT LAKE NEWS DEPOT.

—  
CALL AND INQUIRE,

West Main Street, between Theater and  
Temple.

**NOTICE.**

I S hereby given to all parties concerned that  
there will be a meeting of Miners held in East  
Kanyon, Rush Valley Mining District, Tooele Co.  
Utah Territory, at the House of J. W. Gold-  
thait for the purpose of forming a new mining  
district.

The meeting will be held Saturday 25th of  
March 1865, 10 A. M.

C. F. R. HAHN.

J. W. GOLDTHAIT.

L. C. BLISS.

**FREIGHT TO THE MINES!**

**WILSON & CRUSHING CO.**

**FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!**

**Freight to Bannack City!**

**Freight to Boise City!**

**Freight to Idaho City!**

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any

amount of Transportation, for

**ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,**

Either by

**Mule or Ox Teams,**

To the above, or other points, with

**Safety and Dispatch,**

And upon

**REASONABLE TERMS.**

And start as early as the 1st of March.

Apply at my office, one door south of  
God's Drug Store.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 24, 1864. Jan10-tf

**CALL AT**

**WALKER BRO'S**

—FOR—

French and English Merinos,

Alpaca Lustres,

—AND—

Mohairs,

Cobourgs,

Poplins,

Alcetas,

Grenadines,

Ecossaies,

ALL WOOL REPS,

Fine Black Silks and Ginghams,

of all qualities.

AMERICAN & FRENCH DELAINES,

Jaconett, Swiss, Book, Dotted and

Barred Muslins,

Victoria and Bishops Lawns.

The above line complete in every style.

Bleached and Unbleached Table

Damasks,

French Broadcloths and Cassi-

meres,

All Wool French Shawls,

a beautiful selection.

Flowers, Ruches, Bonnet, Taffeta

and Velvet Ribbons,

French Corsets, Cambric Handker-

chiefs, Hair Nets, Embroidered

and Linen Collars, Fancy

Dress Trimmings,

PERFUMERY and STATIONERY,

Shakespeare's and other Dramatic

Works, Fancy Albums, and a

great variety of Books suitable

for Christmas and New

Years' Presents.

Also, Wilson's Complete Series of

School Books.

A very heavy stock of Foreign and Domestic

**DRY GOODS,**

China, Queens and Tin-Ware,

CUTLERY,

Miners' and Carpenters' Tools,

of every description.

**GROCERIES**

of Finest quality, and

**CANDIES**

in great variety.

dec24-tf WALKER BROS.

**ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!**

**N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.**

Begs leave to inform the public that they will  
soon open their

**NEW STORE,**

OPPOSITE THE

**Overland Stage Line Office,**

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

**Largest**

**And**

**Best**

**Assorted**

**STOCK**

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be Found,

IN A

**FIRST CLASS STORE.**

We shall also keep the store we now occupy

Where we will always have on hand a

**Fine and Well**

**ASSORTED STOCK**

OF

**Clothing and Furnishing**

**Goods.**

LIBERAL DEDUCTION MADE

TO

**COUNTRY DEALERS.**

Call and examine our goods before purchasing

elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Flour, Grain and other Produce

taken, for which the regular prices

will be allowed.

jan3-tf N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

**GILBERT & SONS,**

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Dealers in

**Groceries,**

**Provisions,**

**Clothing,**

**Hardware,**

**Crockery,**

**Glassware,**

**Stationery,**

**School Books,**

**All kinds Preserves, Pie and Can Fruits.**

**Coats,**

**Pants,**

**Vests,**

**Hats,**

**Caps,**

**Boots,**

**Shoes,**

**Gloves,**

**Handk's,**

And a Splendid Assortment of

**GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.**

Also: a Large and

**WELL SELECTED STOCK**

OF